



TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1910

The Senate refused yesterday, by a vote of 37 to 28, to strike the commerce court from the pending railroad bill. Again, as before the recent upheavals in the Senate, the number of anti-Aldrich republicans was reduced to eight. These were the original insurgent progressives. The commerce court is not regarded by the progressives as entirely objectionable. It has been opposed as useless. Against this there has been urged the fact that the president has pleaded for the retention of this feature of the measure, in order that something might be left of the bill originally presented as that of the administration. At the conference of senators at the White House on Saturday night, the president pleaded with those from the western states present who had voted for the long and short-haul provision, advanced by the progressives to let the commerce court remain in the bill. They had consented. Therefore, Mr. Aldrich appeared to be once more in the second-year yesterday.

The Alabama democratic convention which meets in Montgomery today is expected to declare that the democratic party after a trial of state wide prohibition, favors the restoration of local option. Leading supporters of Emmett O'Neal, who was nominated for governor in the primary of May 2, assert that 80 per cent of the 610 delegates who comprise the convention are for local option. State wide prohibition has proven a failure, in fact, wherever tried. It is un-American and especially un-southern, and such laws should have no place on the statute books. Local option is the democratic way of dealing with the liquor question.

The movement for a sabbath of July is growing all the time. School children in some places are voting in favor of it and Baltimore will have a rational celebration this year. Governor Hadley, of Missouri, requested the state's police board at St. Louis yesterday to order the police to enforce strictly the ordinance prohibiting the discharge of firearms and setting off of rockets on the Fourth of July. The governor says thirty-four thousand children have been killed or maimed through the use of explosives on fourths of July in seven years in the United States.

The Jersey mosquito is to meet his deserved doom, according to Dr. Edward Badloe, formerly United States minister to Siam and now a resident of Atlantic City. Following years of experiment, Dr. Badloe has announced discovery of a small fish that delights in the mosquito as a dainty morsel, and Congress has been asked to appropriate \$40,000 to breed the fish in waters along the Atlantic coast. Congressman John J. Gardner has given his support to the bill, and expects to have the first experiment made this summer.

PRESIDENT TAFT has asked Chairman Tawney, of the House appropriations committee, to insert in the sundry civil bill a clause authorizing the president to employ experts to carry on the work of reforming business methods in the various government departments in Washington with a view to further economy of administration. This will be most unfavorably received by government employees.

MANY people are becoming "comet-wild" as the visitor gets closer to the earth. Street fakirs in New York are today selling postal cards bearing fanciful pictures of the end of the world and are reaping a harvest, while nearly all of the big hotels and restaurants have had special tables engaged by persons who will give comet dinners tomorrow night. Barkeepers are dispensing comet cocktails.

From Washington.

Washington, May 17.—Declaring that the present "electromagnetic" law as framed in the interest of the electromagnetic people and that Congress had put a joker in the bill against the former, Professor McKay, of Iowa University, yesterday brought down upon his head the wrath of the House committee on agriculture. E. J. Haizer, a former congressman from Lincoln, Neb., appeared against the Culberson bill lightening the restrictions against electromagnetic. Today's hearing is expected to wind up the public hearing on the bill.

A new method of winning a majority of Congress to a proposition has sprung up here with the spirited contest that is under way for the Panama Canal Expedition to be held in 1915, at the completion of the canal. San Francisco and San Diego, California; New Orleans and Washington are all clamoring for the fair, and a strenuous campaign of street car, bill-board and newspaper advertising, setting forth the exposition merits of the various cities, is on. Each contending city has established a headquarters for a permanent delegation here, and is carrying on the fight in every possible quarter.

Germany has objected to the terms of the Anglo-Russian note, which demands that Persia shall not grant railway concessions to a third power or negotiate loans except with the two nations.

Special Ambassador Roosevelt, while attending the funeral of King Edward,

will have to settle for himself the problem of what to wear. The United States being a democratic nation offers no suggestions. The only thing it objects to is its diplomatic agents in short breeches. Outside of that they may wear what is nearest the conventional of the court to which they are accredited. Mr. Roosevelt will have the choice of three costumes,—the ordinary frock coat and tall hat, evening dress, or his colonel's uniform of the rough riders. Evening dress at ten o'clock in the morning is decidedly out of place in London where it is anathema to appear in that dress before six o'clock in the evening. It is doubted that he will wear his army uniform as he is better known as an ex-president than as a soldier. This leaves the frock coat. In this garb the colonel will not be distinguished from the thousands of private citizens who will watch the funeral procession pass by.

About seven million miles off into space Halley's comet is performing all sorts of lofty tumbling today, and is hurrying toward the earth at the rate of some 5,000,000 miles every twenty-four hours. That is, the nearest point of the comet's tail is 7,000,000 miles away and that point will be wrapped about the earth by tomorrow evening at the Naval Observatory in the midst of telescopes, spectroscopes, and other queer looking instruments. Prof. Asaph Hall, and his corps of scientists spent several hours with the comet this morning, charting its way through the atmosphere. According to Prof. Hall the tail of the comet will hit the earth Wednesday evening, and we will be floundering about in the almost total vacuum that forms the tail the better part of Wednesday night. But the sky-sharps say there is no cause for apprehension. The noxious vapors of the tail, if it possesses any will be unable to penetrate the earth's heavy wrapping of atmosphere and beyond a few aerial fireworks and some illumination of the sky the comet will slide by without extraordinary incident.

A petition, which has already been signed by seventy-five democratic members, is being circulated in the House calling on the rules committee to report a rule by which the Scott anti-option bill may be considered. The advocates of this measure do not believe that it can be considered unless a special rule is framed. The bill prohibits dealings in cotton futures.

The regulars in the Senate are out in open opposition to the Statehood bill.

Sixty-first Congress.

The Senate today made another effort to expedite the railroad bill by convening at 11 o'clock. To the surprise of all senators, Messrs. Aldrich and Elihu, who favored the early hour, were in their seats. The work of obtaining a quorum began at once but only 39 senators appeared. Stragglers soon added the necessary eight more but twelve minutes were less in obtaining a working majority.

The railroad bill was taken up and discussion resumed on the Cummins amendments to strike out the provision that the attorney general shall have charge of all litigation, suits to be brought by and against the United States, leaving the method of procedure as at present.

The effect of his amendment was explained by Senator Cummins. He believed the Interstate Commerce Commission should bring and defend suits as provided by existing law.

Senators Aldrich and Elihu favored accepting the House provision which requires the Interstate Commerce Commission to appear in defense of all its orders.

HOUSE.

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, made a defense of the Payne tariff bill in the House by pointing to the "misery" which has followed democratic tariff. He charged that only the idle rich and those who produce nothing to sell and employ no labor and who live on the interest of government bonds desire a democratic tariff.

A strong argument in favor of neutralization and non-fortification of the Panama Canal was delivered by Mr. Keifer, of Ohio. He favored an international treaty to safeguard its entrance and prevent its blockade.

In reply to a question by Mr. Longworth Mr. Underwood said that he saw no necessity either for a tariff bill or for an anti-anti-tariff commission under the control of Congress.

Mr. Tawney asked him later if he had any reason for believing that the president would withhold any facts ascertained through the tariff board until he was ready to send them to Congress.

Mr. Underwood replied that he was justified in so assuming because the president had advocated the corporation tax law in order that the corporation returns might be made public and that after the returns had been collected they were not made public. He charged that this was the result of the "conspiracy" between the president and members of the appropriation committee.

Mr. Underwood announced the democratic opposition to the Tawney tariff board provision in the sundry civil bill during a speech in the House today. He based his opposition to this provision on the ground it gives the president too much power, allows him to withhold any facts his board may gather and compels Congress to adopt his recommendations because they will be unable to collect other data. He declared that the provision should specify either that all findings of the tariff board be submitted to Congress or that they be made public.

Miss Ethel Causes Embarrassment.

London, May 17.—Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of Colonel Roosevelt, was the innocent cause of considerable embarrassment today, when she rode shrieking with laughter in the immediate vicinity of the procession accompanying King Edward's body from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall. Miss Ethel grew tired of the solemn atmosphere of the funeral procession, the home of Ambassador Reid, and accepted an invitation of an English girl caller to go riding in Rotten Row. It was while on this trip that she gave vent to the laughter.

Painter Fires into Picture.

Paris, May 17.—Jean Sala, a Spanish painter, created a sensation in the Louvre today by drawing a revolver and firing promiscuously at paintings hung there. He fought desperately when the gendarmes sought to overpower him and it required the combined efforts of several officers to subdue him. Sala made no effort to shoot any person.

When taken to a police station for examination, Sala was disguised as a workman, declared he was disgusted at the manner in which his paintings had been "killed" in a dark corner and seized this manner of expressing his dissatisfaction.

Removal of King's Body.

London, May 17.—London witnessed today the first of two pageants of sorrow marking the passage of the late King Edward from the bier to the grave, when his body was removed from the throne room of Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall, where for two days it will publicly lie in state.

Today's procession lasted only half an hour, beginning at 11:30 and ending at noon, but in that brief period one of the greatest crowds that ever jammed a section of London witnessed a wonderful scene of pomp and gloom.

The route, one mile in length, was lined by 11,600 soldiers who stood so close together that as almost to touch shoulders. With erect figures and solemn mien they stood at present arms as the gun carriage bearing the coffin of the royal dead passed slowly by.

Today's procession lacked the glitter of royalty that will mark the funeral procession on Friday, as aside from King George and the members of the British household, few of the visiting monarchs participated in the exercises. It was originally intended for all of the royals and entitled representatives to take part in today's procession, but this plan was finally abandoned owing to the fact that several of these have not yet arrived.

Former President Roosevelt, the ambassador to the funeral did not participate in today's ceremony.

The services at Westminster Hall did not end until 1 o'clock, and from then until 1 o'clock the body lay in state to those who had been invited by members of parliament to view it. At 4 o'clock the public lying-in-state began and immediately a great throng began a ceaseless tread through the ancient corridors.

Estimates on the number of people who witnessed today's procession vary greatly and run as high as 1,250,000.

London, May 17.—A panic occurred at Westminster during the funeral of King Edward. The crowd broke through the cordons of mounted police tried to rush in the court yard. The House of Parliament mounted police drove the crowd back, clubbing men and women. Many women fainted.

Sailors Beat Fishermen

Toulon, France, May 17.—Two commissioned officers from the armored cruiser New York, which has been here several days undergoing repairs, will probably be court-martialed for beating a fisherman today so severely that he had to be sent to hospital. The American consul has been notified of the occurrence and has instituted an official investigation.

Crown Prince's Heirloom.

Berlin, May 17.—For saving the life of his grand-mother, the heir to the crown of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Prince Nicholas, has received a high decoration from Emperor William. Details of the boy's heroism were made public today. Prince Nicholas was rowing with his grand-mother, the Dowager Grand Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg when the boat overturned. The grand-duchess could not swim but her grandson managed to catch her as she was sinking and was able to hold her head above water, until help arrived fifteen minutes later. Both were in a serious condition when rescued but are today declared to be out of danger.

Bailinger-Pinchot Investigation

Frederick M. Kerby, the former stenographer of Secretary Bailinger's office, who made the affidavit revealing the character of the Lawler memorandum today took the stand before the Bailinger-Pinchot investigating committee. Chairman Nelson after placing in the Record the president's letter of May 16 in reply to the Kerby charges, asked that Mr. Kerby himself be called to the stand, Brandeis requested to have the Kerby affidavit and the denial issued May 14th by Private Secretary of the President Carpenter but was denied by Chairman Nelson. The witness among other things admitted that he was very friendly with former Secretary Garfield but denied that he had received any communications from Garfield in regard to his statement.

The testimony of Kerby was frequently interrupted by Chairman Nelson until Representative Graham asked him to tell the witness proceed with some chance to tell his own story. After this Senator Nelson was not heard from for some time.

The former clerk told his story with an earnestness of manner that carried conviction. Leading forward tensely, he gave a graphic recital of the preparation of a draft of the Bailinger exoneration letter by Assistant Attorney General Oscar Lawler that at times almost caused applause in the crowded hearing room.

He was cool, collected and emphatic in his answers to the grilling examination of Attorney Ventres, as well as to the scrupulous pitfalls laid for him by such lawyers as Senators Root and Sutherland and Chairman Nelson, of the committee.

Ventres insistently urged Kerby to admit that he had a selfish motive in giving out his statement. This Kerby denied, and upon the emphatic protest of democratic members, Kerby was allowed to tell his story in his own way.

The gist of Kerby's testimony was to brand Richard A. Bailinger, secretary of the interior, as having sworn falsely under oath.

Forest Fires.

Duluth, Minn., May 17.—Although considerable rain fell in the Iron Range district and parts of Michigan and Wisconsin during the last 24 hours, the fall was not sufficient to allay the danger forest fire. A severe conflagration was reported in the heavily timbered region north of Hibbing today and the timber cutters say it will take a drenching rain of two or three days duration to check it.

Six townships of valuable timber north of Hibbing are in danger of destruction. Sixty million feet of this pine has already been consumed. Rain today put a damper on a forest fire which raged fiercely south of Bemidji yesterday and threatened to consume the town.

THE CANION HANKOW LOAN.

After a protracted period of negotiation the financial group of the four powers, the United States, Germany, Great Britain and France, have at last come to an agreement on the Canton-Hankow railroad loan according to reports received at the State Department today. All that remained to be done is the arrangement of all important details before the agreement is finally adopted. The loan will then be negotiated for the Chinese government and work long delayed plan for the construction of the Chinese railroad will be begun. The share of the United States in the loan is over \$3,000,000. American engineers will be employed for part of the work and American material will be used in construction of the road.

Fatal Fall.

Bristol Va., May 17.—Perched on the top of a telegraph pole and at shouting and laughing at the people below, George Lane, a 12-year-old messenger boy for the West Tennessee Telephone Company, lost his balance and fell to the sidewalk this morning. His skull was fractured and he died a few minutes later.

MILITIA TO PAY FOR LOST GOODS

Gross carelessness on the part of some of the company officers of the Virginia volunteers in failing to care for military property has led Adjutant General W. W. Sale to take decisive steps to prevent the great loss from this source.

An order was issued yesterday by the adjutant general to the effect that the value of any missing or worthless property which is not shown to have been worn out in service or which is not otherwise satisfactorily accounted for at the time of the annual state inspection, will be deducted from the company's funds. This divides the responsibility to some extent, and it is hoped will tend to make every man more careful in handling the property of the State and of the War Department.

Theoretically, the commanding officer of each company is held personally responsible for any such losses, but it is recognized that inasmuch as these men give their services without compensation it would be perhaps a hardship to make them pay. Under the new order, however, it is believed that these officers will be much more careful in future, for the reason that carelessness in this regard will cause a direct loss to the company.

The War Department replaces any property which is shown to it to have been worn out in the service of the organized militia, but when such information is missing the State is charged with the cost of the material furnished. In this way the State, some of these days, may have to pay a large sum to the department because of lack of proper care in listing, watching and keeping track of the supplies.

Instructions to company quartermaster-sergeants in looking after the property may later be given by the quartermaster-general, who is employed by the State Department, and who has had much experience with the regular army.

—[Richmond Times-Dispatch.]

THREE BISHOPS ELECTED

The election of bishops by the Southern Methodist Conference drew perhaps 25,000 persons to the auditorium in Asheville, N. C., yesterday.

The selection of Rev. Dr. Collins Denny, of Baltimore, a professor at Vanderbilt University, and Rev. Dr. John O. Kilgo, president of Trinity College, as bishops on the first ballot came as no surprise. But what did amaze the body was that a sum total of 116 men, nearly half of the conference, received votes for the high offices of the episcopacy.

Seven, a record number of bishops, were to be chosen, and the record was again broken by so many receiving votes. It was about 12:40 o'clock when the tillers, after more than two hours of counting, walked out upon the stage and interrupted a spirited discussion concerning the "pastoral time limit." At once this was forgotten, and there was complete silence, interrupted by a burst of applause when it was announced that Dr. Kilgo and Denny had been elected.

The teller reported the result of the second ballot shortly before 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. W. B. Murrah, president of Millsaps College, Mississippi, received 165 votes and was declared the third bishop.

Others receiving high votes, but not enough to elect, were: R. G. Waterhouse, 101; E. D. Mowson, 102; W. R. Lambuth, 111; H. M. Dubose, 108; W. F. McMorris, 109; W. N. Ainsworth, 92, and James H. McCoy, 90.

A third ballot resulted in no election. After a hot debate beginning in the morning, the conference in the afternoon settled the question of "time limit" by the decisive vote of 194 to 90 in favor of the retention of the limit. This is a distinct victory for the conservative element of the conference, which is clearly in control of the situation.

A DENIAL FROM BISHOP PARET.

Cardinal Gibbons yesterday received the following cablegram from Bishop Paret, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maryland, dated at Florence, Italy:

Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore: Mistake very false. No refusal. No discount.

This cablegram, which was said at the cardinal's residence to have been uncensored, refers to a report circulated in this country to the effect that Bishop Paret, armed with a letter of introduction from Cardinal Gibbons, requested an interview with the pope, but was refused.

SNOW AND FROST.

Frost played havoc with fruits and vegetables in the Roanoke section of the State Sunday and yesterday morning, and the farmers, fruit growers and truckers are heavy losers. The loss cannot be estimated, but it is sure to reach up into the hundreds of thousands.

Snow is now lying in the gorges of the Blue Ridge Peaks and Madison counties. The snow fell about midday and late in the afternoon on Saturday. The temperature at the great elevation where the snow has fallen is many degrees below that in the lowlands. Many of these mountain gorges are occupied by the dwellings of mountain folk, who usually are early gardeners, and who, in all probability, will be compelled to plant over their gardens.

No Danger from Comet.

New York, May 17.—Will Halley's comet injure the earth tomorrow night? "I think not," says Professor Harold Jacoby, Rutherford Professor of Astronomy at Columbia University. "Comets have struck this earth in the past and will continue to hit it in the future. In the museum of natural history in New York city there is a meteor weighing 27 1/2 tons. There may be several such chips in the head of Halley's comet. And if the head of the celestial visitor struck the earth we would have some local disturbance at least."

"The head of Halley's comet will not come nearer to our planet than by about 14,000,000 miles. Astronomers disagree on the figures but not on the facts. However, the tail of Halley's comet may be long enough to bridge the interval between the head of the comet and the earth. If so, and astronomers feel fairly sure that the tail is long enough to do so, the earth will pass through the tail of the comet."

"We know that the head of the comet is solid. We know also, that its tail is less dense than the air in the best vacuum we can make with a mercury air pump. This is thinner than thin. The molecules will be separated each by several cubic feet."

"So the earth may take new hope. This tail of ours will continue to do business at the old stand."

News of the Day.

Mrs. Elizabeth, Ashmead, a notorious "baby farmer," and six others have been arrested at Millville, N. J., charged with burning infants.

Dr. H. B. Stevenson, a physician of Sherwood, Baltimore county, Md., was shot in the face yesterday by his brother, Allen Stevenson, who is said to be mentally deranged.

The House committee on banking and currency has finally favorably reported a bill to reimburse depositors in the Freedman's Bank, and its advocates will use every effort to pass the bill during the present session of Congress.

Representative Marrio, of Colorado, who was once a locomotive engineer, appeared before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce yesterday to urge a favorable report on the bill for federal inspection of locomotive boilers. The measure is favored by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and will probably receive favorable consideration.

A revolutionary uprising is feared at Chang Sha, according to dispatches received at the State Department yesterday from Lieutenant Commander R. O. Butler, commander of the gunboat H-1. All foreigners have been notified to go on the gunboats of the foreign powers stationed in the river. Communication by telegraph was interrupted. The condition at Chang Sha is very unfavorable, according to reports from Han Kow. Ever since the uprising of several weeks ago when several foreign missions and the governor's Yehen was burned the natives have been in an ugly mood. At this critical time, also, there is apprehension because of the appearance of Halley's comet which has a disturbing effect upon the ignorant masses. American gunboats stationed on the Yangtze are the Helena, Samar, the Villalobos and the New Orleans. The New Orleans has just arrived. It is believed that the imperial forces at hand are sufficient to prevent the revolution from spreading but the situation is considered serious.

THE BAPTISTS ADJOURN.

"The Tie that Binds," sang by 3,000 persons as they shook hands and wished each other happiness, marked an impressive closing of the Southern Baptist Convention in Baltimore yesterday. They adjourned to meet next year at Jacksonville, Fla., on May 17.

Chairman Barlow, of the temperance committee, will have an interview with Speaker Cannon, of the House, today, concerning a hearing of the report on temperance made to the convention.

The convention decided not to draw a territorial line between the north and south divisions of the church and voted to take in New Mexico churches. This is accepted as a national expansion movement for the Southern Baptists.

A report urging Congress to amend the interstate commerce law so as to prevent shipment of liquor into "dry" territory was adopted. President Taft was commended for his total abstinence example.

The invitation from the Northern Baptists to participate in the work of educating the negro preachers of the south was refused.

Senator Owen's bill for creating a national labor bureau was endorsed.

The Sunday school board was allowed to begin publication of books.

The Baptist World Alliance was endorsed and a promise to raise funds for it was made.

LIVE FACTS ABOUT THE BAPTISTS.

Among the Protestant denominations of the United States the Baptists rank second. They number 5,622,234. The Methodists are first with 5,749,888.

The Baptists of the United States raised last year for church work \$22,813,864. This does not include their gifts to education.

Their own and control ten theological seminaries, valued at \$1,327,000, with an endowment fund of \$4,000,000.

They own and control 94 universities and colleges, valued at \$28,846,035 with an endowment of \$28,212,869.

They have 36,000 students in their colleges and universities. This means that about one-seventh of all the non-graduate and college students in the United States are in Baptist institutions.

They own about one-eighth of all the college and university property in the United States, and control one-ninth of the endowment fund.

Besides their universities and colleges the Baptists own and control 34 secondary schools, valued at \$4,245,407, with an endowment fund of \$4,684,094. They have in these schools 14,453 students.

The Baptists of the United States have nearly \$75,000 invested in educational work.

In the year 1830 there were 50,000 Baptists in the United States. On January 1, 1909, there were 5,145,148 Baptists in good standing in the United States.

The 15 southern states, comprising the territory of the Southern Baptist Convention, have within their borders 2,139,080 Baptists.

There are 48,302 Baptist churches and 34,132 ordained ministers of this denomination in the United States.

There were 295,000 people baptized in the United States last year.

When George Washington took his oath of office as the first president of the United States one man out of every 94 was a Baptist.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

In appointing receivers for the Hocking Valley Railway Company Judge Kinkaid in Common Pleas Court yesterday declared illegal and void the retirement of \$15,000,000 worth of preferred stock by the Hocking Valley directors on April 1. The ownership of common stock by the Chesapeake and Ohio in the valley was declared illegal and the Hocking Valley directors were restrained in recognizing the vote of the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Attorneys were yesterday appointed receivers of the Hocking Valley Railway by Judge Kinkaid, under \$500,000 bond each.

John D. Rockefeller would go broke if he should spend his entire income trying to prepare a better medicine than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is simply impossible, and so says every one that has used it. Sold by W. F. Creighton & Co., and Richard Gibson.

Every Item in this Ad is a Bargain for This Week.

Meonen's Borated Talcum Powder, 12c a box.
Cuticura Soap, 18c.
5c Women's Handkerchiefs, 3c or 30c a dozen.
50c Corsets without hose supporters, 29c a pair.
Bat.Su. hero Apron Gingham, 6c a yard.
Best made Calicoes 5c a yard, any color, black and white, blue, gray or light colors.
Nemo S.H. Reduco Corset in all sizes, \$2.50 a pair.
Best made Brassieres 50c, all sizes.
50c Mercerized Table Linen nearly 2 yards wide, at 39c.
\$1.00 Percale Wrappers, all sizes 88c.
Women's Silk Hosiery, 50c a pair.
C. B. Ala Spirit Corsets at half, not all sizes, \$1.00 Corsets at 50c.
\$1.50 Corset at 75c.
Untrimmed Hats worth up to \$2.50 choice 69c.
Children's Hosiery, black, red, pink, white and blue under the well known name Hop Scotch, 12c a pair.
Carpet made, laid and lined free of charge.

ROSENFELD'S

518-20 Street, Alexandria, Va.

Virginia News.

The American Shoe Company, of Roanoke, William H. Duncan, proprietor, has gone into bankruptcy. The liabilities are about \$110,000.

Business circles were stirred in Richmond yesterday by the report that a merger of the National Bank of Virginia and the Bank of Richmond is to be effected.

The governor has appointed Captain O. H. Connelley, formerly quartermaster at the Fourth Virginia Regiment, as paymaster general of the Virginia militia with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The District Grand Lodge for the Fifth District, Order B'Nal, B'Rih, will be held in Richmond, beginning next Sunday afternoon, when a reception will be tendered the delegates and their ladies by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Levy, 2202 West Gate street.

The board of quarantine officers for the Elizabeth river district, following a long fight, yesterday removed all state quarantine on vessels arriving there from southern domestic ports, but continued the state quarantine on vessels arriving direct from foreign ports.

The anniversary of the battle of Newmarket was observed yesterday at the Virginia Military Institute by suspension of academic duties. Forty-six years ago the boy battalion of the school took active part in that battle and gained everlasting fame by charging and capturing a federal battery. Memorial exercises were observed at the cadet cemetery yesterday, where seven of the boy heroes are buried.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate yesterday afternoon voted, 37 to 28, to retain the commerce court sections of the administration railroad bill. Senator Cummins made a motion immediately after the Senate met to strike out all the first six sections of the bill, which provide for the creation of this court, its procedure and the way in which the orders of the Interstate Commerce commission are to be brought before the new tribunal.

Senators Cummins, after the first vote was taken, urged the adoption of his amendment to reduce the number of judges in the proposed court from five, as desired by the administration, to 3, reduction being on the grounds of economy. This motion was lost by a vote of 30 to 35.

Senator Stone gloated over the defeat of the Aldrich clique and proclaimed the insurgents the masters of the Senate.

Senator Stone was again tested in the House toward the approval of the move forward inauguration day from March 4 to April 30. The proposition was defeated by one-third of a vote. This change can be made only by constitutional amendment, and under suspension of the rules the joint resolution offered by Mr. Henry, of Texas, proposing such an amendment to the constitution was called up for consideration. A two-thirds vote of each branch of Congress is required for the passage of such a resolution, which must in turn have the approval of the Legislature of three-fourths of the states.

After a 40 minutes' debate the roll was called, and the result stood 139 to 70 in favor of the resolution, 21 other members answering present. The total number of votes cast was 209. Two-thirds of that number is 139 2/3, so that it was by one